

**MUSIC APPRECIATION**  
**MUS-100**  
**UNIT 2 STUDY GUIDE**

1. Whose music is among the earliest music on record?
2. Who believed that music could cure sickness because of its magical qualities?
3. What three subjects did Greek culture teach?
4. What is the name of a small harp, made out of a turtle shell, covered with animal skin membrane & has strings?
5. What Greek instrument resembles a double-piped reed instrument?
6. Greek music was usually in what texture?
7. What is almost always associated with Greek music?
8. What is considered to be the next great civilization after the Greeks?
9. In what two 'areas' did the Romans use organ music?
10. What two 'events' made Christianity gain strength and popularity?
11. What are the dates of the Middle Ages?
12. In the Middle Ages, what was the one unifying element in people's lives?
13. What was the most important musical genre of the Middle Ages?
14. What texture did chant have?
15. Who dominated the history of Western music?
16. What are the 3 other names for 'chant'?
17. What is the name of the main religious service of the Catholic Church?
18. What type of Mass always used the same words, but with different music?
19. What type of Mass would use different words & different music?
20. What are the 5 parts of the Mass Ordinary?
21. Who wrote most of the music for the worship services?
22. What is a monophonic piece of music that is exclusively male, has stepwise motion, little rhythm and is sacred?
23. What does 'sacred' mean?
24. Who is responsible for organizing nearly 3,000 chant melodies in specific services?
25. Who did the Catholic Church send out ensure that the 'chants' were being properly sung?
26. What four church modes were commonly used in the writing of chant?
27. What gave 'chants' their unique and Medieval sound?
28. How were chants originally learned and then passed on from one generation to the next?
29. What came into being as a result of the musician's inability to remember all the chants written?
30. What did 'neumes' serve as?
31. What is the musical term for Medieval notational signs?
32. What is the term for adding words or additional music to an existing chant melody?
33. What part of the Mass began to employ the concept of 'tropes' or 'troping'?
34. What is the musical term for a type of trope that uses many notes on one vowel?
35. Over an extended period of time, what was the offshoot of troping? What evolved?
36. What is the musical term for the extension of troping that wrote a new line of music underneath an existing piece of chant?
37. What is the earliest type of polyphony called?
38. What are the names of the four different types of organum?
39. In the mid 1100's, what two specific places did most of the important musical works derive?
40. Which two composers were considered to be primary composers of the Notre Dame School?
41. What is the musical term for a recurrent pattern of long and short notes?
42. Where is credit given for the development of what is described in question #41?
43. Who is credited for expanding organum to more than two parts up to five parts?
44. What type of music was exclusively for instruments during the 1100's?
45. What type of dance music was becoming very popular in the 1100's?
46. What is the musical term for 'voices alone' or 'in the church'?
47. What is the historical term applied to the time of knights, honor, valor and selflessness?
48. What is a monophonic piece of music that is in the French vernacular with verses, refrains and is secular?
49. What does 'secular' mean?
50. What caused huge declines in human population in 1100 - 1300 A.D.?
51. Who were the first group of poet-musicians that came from southern France?

52. Who were the group of poet-musicians that came from northern France?
53. Who were the group of poet-musicians that came from Germany?
54. What was the song *Ring Around the Rosy* about?
55. What was the name of the lower class of Troubadours?
56. What texture was typically used in Troubadour music?
57. What type of polyphonic piece of music utilized a new text or melody (that was added to the upper part of an existing melody) and is secular?
58. What is a common type of composition where a new text is added to an existing piece; the two texts could be sung at one time; example: French love song with a Gregorian chant?
59. Who is considered to be the most important musician of the Middle Ages?
60. Who, in the Middle Ages, was better known for their poetry rather than their music?
61. Who was educated as a cleric, became secretary to King John of Bohemia, and then worked for the highest nobility in France?
62. What is the title Machaut's most important and most famous work?
63. What was eventually added to music of the Middle Ages as a support for the vocalists?
64. In what era were the music parts written separately (part by part)?
65. What are the dates of the Renaissance period?
66. The Renaissance is often referred to as what 'Age'?
67. In the Renaissance, what was the purpose behind the writing of music?
68. What aspect of music became very important?
69. In the Renaissance, what musical texture came into being in support to the melody?
70. What is the musical term for 'overall blend'?
71. In the Renaissance, whose 'ideals' were reborn?
72. In the Renaissance, what became the most important aspect of melody?
73. What composer was known for their mastery at writing imitative polyphony and sonority?
74. Who is known as the greatest composer of the first half of the 15th century?
75. What is the term for a 'private church'?
76. Who is known for being one of the first to incorporate secular melodies as the basis of a cyclic mass?
77. Who is considered to be the first great composer of the High Renaissance?
78. Who was the greatest Netherlander composer?
79. From where was the term 'Renaissance' borrowed?
80. In what era, were parts written out simultaneously?
81. Who was a Renaissance composer who was actually famous in their lifetime?
82. Who was known as the 'renegade' composer?
83. In 1450, what was invented that forever changed the course of music and the technological advancement of humankind?
84. What two types of music did Josquin write due to their 'less rigid' structures?
85. Who was one of the first composers to be sought out by music publishers?
86. What style of composition came out of the 'Reformation of Martin Luther'?
87. Who is known as the 'last of the great Netherland composers'?
88. Which Netherlander composer used leaps in the melodies, varied textures & word painting?
89. Which Netherlander composer was kidnapped as a child due to their beautiful singing voice & eventually became an important church composer?
90. Who was the greatest composer of sacred Renaissance music?
91. What composer is credited for having saved 'polyphony'?
92. What composer is known for developing antiphonal choir music?
93. Whose music is credited as being one of the first to employ dynamic markings?
94. In the Renaissance, who is considered to be the greatest English composer?
95. What is the name of the Protestant church (in England) that broke away from Catholicism?
96. What style of composition popularized secular Renaissance tunes with lively melodies?
97. What countries were considered to be part of the 'Age of the Netherlanders'?
98. Who was a great writer of Madrigals?
99. Which English composer introduced the 'fa-la' and the 'English madrigal' to England?
100. Who helped to develop a new musical genre for the Church of England which was a short sacred choral work?
101. Who was the first great composer of the High Renaissance period?
102. In reference to question #100, what was this style of composition called?
103. What is a virginal?
104. What is a church composition for congregational singing called?

105. What is a cornetto?
106. What is a recorder?
107. What is a canon?
108. What is a lute?
109. What is a chanson?
110. What is a sackbut?
111. What is a viol?
112. What is a shawm?
113. What is the musical term for an 'instrumental group of like instruments'?
114. What is the musical term for an 'instrumental group of different instruments'?
115. In instrumental music, what developed as a result of its increasing popularity and importance?
116. From where did the most important and influential group of Renaissance composers come?
117. What is the musical term for two or more melodies performed simultaneously?
118. Who wrote *Euripedes*?
119. Who wrote *In paradisium*?
120. Who wrote *Ordo Virtutum*?
121. Who wrote *Magnus liber organi*?
122. Who wrote *Gaude Maria Vrigo*?
123. Who wrote the 4-part melismatic organum work entitled *Viderunt omnes*?
124. Who wrote *Sederunt principes*?
125. Who wrote *Je de Robin et de Marion*?
126. Who wrote *Nouvelle Amor Qui Si magree*?
127. Who wrote *Ma fin est mon commencement*?
128. Who wrote *Messe de Notre Dame*?
129. Who wrote *Se la face ay pale*?
130. Who wrote *Conditur alme siderum*?
131. Who wrote *Missa pange lingua*?
132. Who wrote *Mille Regretz*?
133. Who wrote *Alma redemptoris*?
134. Who wrote *Pope Marcellus Mass*?
135. Who wrote *O magnum mysterium*?
136. Who wrote *Canzon a 12*?
137. Who wrote *This Sweet and Merry Month of May*?
138. Who wrote *Sing We and Chant It*?
139. Who wrote *Now is the Month of Maying*?